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at $3 a year, or $2 50, *if paid in advance.*

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—67.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON,
Watch Makers and Jewellers.

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court-House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for Cash. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

BEING desirous to remove from this country, I offer for sale my *HOUSE and LOTS* in the town of Charlotte, where I at present reside. On the premises is a good dwelling house, large and convenient *Store House*, and all other out buildings necessary for the comfortable residence of a family; together with a well of most excellent water. The lot is in good repair, all the fences having been made new within a few months past. The situation is one of the most desirable in the village, either as regards health, a stand for business, or good neighborhood.

I will also sell a tract of land adjoining the town. The land is of good quality, well timbered, and what is cleared, under a good fence. The price will be made to suit the times. Apply to the subscriber.

GREEN KENDRICK.

Charlotte, March 12, 1828.—74tf.

Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed Executors of the last will and testament of Andrew McNeely, dec'd, give notice to all persons indebted to his Estate, to come forward and make payment, and to those having claims against his estate to present them as the law directs, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

R. H. MORRISON, } *Exr's.*
JOHN F. McNEELY. }

April 10, 1828.—48t.

State of North-Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term. 1828.

William Lee Davidson vs. John B. Conally.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not a resident of this State.—It is ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that the defendant appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said County at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in May next to answer plead or demur, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

April 9, 1828.—per. adv. $2 50

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, living in the county of Mecklenburg, Virginia, two miles south of Boydton, and 5 miles below Harkin's ferry, a likely young negro man, about 24 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and quite black, by the name of *Africa*. He absconded on Sunday night, the 30th of March last; and had on, at the time, a Roundabout of double-wove cotton cloth, and dyed of a purple colour;—pantaloons of the same;—waistcoat of the same cloth, not dyed. It is expected that he will take the road leading from Oxford, by Hillsboro, Greensboro and Salisbury, to South-Carolina and Georgia in pursuit of his wife, who was carried some months since, from this neighborhood to the southern country. Africa has occasionally a slight stammer in speaking, especially when embarrassed. WM. MARSHALL.

April 4, 1828.—3t81 p.

Notice.

THOSE who purchased property at the trust sale of the late Jacob Julin, deceased, are hereby notified that their notes are now due: the situation of the estate will not warrant me in giving longer indulgence.

WM. M. BOSTWICK, *Admr.*

Medical.

From the National Intelligencer.

LIVERWORT.

Gentlemen:—You have already opened your columns to several valuable articles on the subject of the *Liverwort*, and will, no doubt, farther benefit the public, by publishing the following extract from a late Eastern paper:

"A writer in the New York Evening Post says, that the Liverwort plant has been ascertained, by medical men, to have *four* valuable qualities in removing and curing coughs, colds, and spitting of blood, viz:

"1 Diuretic—(promoting a flow of urine)
"2. Diuphoretic—(producing perspiration.)
"3. Mucilaginous—(expectorant and healing.)
"4 Tonic—(bitter and astringent.)

"During the time of taking the Liverwort tea, or syrup, the patient shoud abstain from all *heating* and *stimulating* food and drink. Milk should be the principal diet. Great care should be taken in procuring the genuine herb, as there is an herb which resembles it, but does not possess its qualities. If the lungs have become ulcerated, which may be known by the sinking in water of the matter raised in the morning, then it is said the Liverwort will *not* effect a cure."

Too general a knowledge cannot be disseminated of the healthy properties of this invaluable little plant; and it is for that reason, as well as for the satisfactory information contained in the above article, that I ask its insertion in your widely-circulating paper. Respectfully, yours.

A CONSTANT READER.

TO THE EDITORS.

Gentlemen: I have just cast my eye upon a very friendly notice of the Liverwort, in your paper of the 24th instant. The motives of the writer cannot be too highly appreciated. But I am compelled to oppose the inferences which might be drawn from some parts of the interesting extract which he has made from a late Eastern paper, particularly in regard to that part of it where the writer says, "If the lungs have become ulcerated, which may be known by the sinking in water of the matter raised in the morning, then it is said the Liverwort will *not* effect a cure." Now, as several cases of this character have evidently been cured by it, and when there must have existed very extensive ulcerations of those organs, from the copious expectoration of purulent matter, I am anxious that no impression should be made upon the minds of those who are laboring under this form of the disease, that they could not be benefitted or cured by the remedy. Therefore, lest such sufferers might be discouraged by that remark in the extract, I feel desirous of removing their apprehensions by stating that as far as my information and observation have extended, it has been in the stage of ulceration and purulency that the Liverwort has displayed some of its finest operations.

It might likewise be inferred, from the remarks on diet and drinks, that a course of great abstinence is best adapted to all cases. To this I also beg leave to object, as I have frequently found it necessary to depart from such a plan, under particular indications of the general system.

The cautions of the writer of the extract, in respect to procuring the genuine plant, are highly important, as sad mistakes are daily occurring, in every direction. I have received many letters, from various parts of the Union, enclosing what were supposed specimens of the Liverwort; some of which scarcely bore the slightest resemblance to the article itself, and which, in many instances, had been employed for it. Hence it is, that many have been disappointed in anticipating results from the spurious, which could only be realized in the use of the genuine Liverwort.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

T. P. HEREFORD.

Haymarket, Va. April 25, 1828.

From the Philadelphia Aurora.

We give the following, merely to show with what amusing facility the New York Enquirer disposes of its contemporaries:

"The Aurora and Pennsylvania Gazette, in Philadelphia, have united, following the example of the Palladium and Sentinel. This shows that there may be too much of a good thing, and that the market can be overstocked, even with newspapers. We should think that the example could be followed in this city. John Munford ought to creep into the bowels of the Morning Courier, and carry the Advocate in his pocket. Stone and the Pink, ought to join giblets, and the Journal of Commerce and the Daily Advertiser chaunt from the same litany," [and the Enquirer go to *Ararat!*]

Desultory Selections.

FROM THE N. Y. MORNING COURIER.

RAILWAYS.

The Railway is an iron track for wheels: it is raised above the surface of the ground, higher or lower according to circumstances, and consists of two parallel lines of iron bars, put together in joints, supported by stones. The rails or lengths of bars have a shape adapted skilfully to contain the least weight with most strength. They are deepest in the middle, and the deep part is thin. The surface about two inches broad, and a little convex.

The wheels of the rail-wagon are of cast and wrought iron. The rim of cast iron has a raised ring or flaunch near its outer edge, and the same on the other wheels. The wheels being fixed firmly on the axle cannot recede from each other; so that these flaunches, though distant apart, constitute in effect a groove, which keeps both wheels on their rails respectively.—The axle revolves with the wheels: it has in it two turned spots or journals, on which the load bears, with brass bearings to diminish friction.

Thus the main points in a railway are to present a hard, smooth surface for the wheels to run on; and by the hardness and true circle of the wheels to get rid of all resistance which a loaded wagon meets with when moving on the soft, uneven surface of the ground.

It is reckoned in England that a horse cannot draw more than three fourths of a ton on the best turnpike road; but on a good level railway he draws ten tons.

This is a great improvement, because canals cannot be made every where, nor in our climate operate in winter. Thus, the effect of railways is to open and keep open commercial roads as effectually in Winter as Summer. It is a conquest of the seasons. Business in great cities will feel no interruption. It will be a ceaseless round of industry and recompense.

Horses continue to be used in England on short lines, and those which follow the undulating surface of the ground. On others, more level and extensive, steam engines on wheels are employed to draw loaded carriages.

The power of a horse is considered to be one eighth his weight. Suppose he weighs 900 lbs. which is the average, he can exert a force in a horizontal direction of 112lbs. at his natural walk, two or two and a half miles an hour, ten hours every day, without injury, well fed. Suppose two 56's fastened to the end of a rope, led over a pulley, and the other end fastened to the nearest of five railway cars linked together on a railway, loaded with ten tons—and that a deep dry well is opened under the weights into which they may descend, they will draw the loads; and thus establish the relative proportion between the power and the load. And thus it is considered as established in practice, that the power required to draw any load on the railway, well made, and with well made carriages, is the 1-200th part of the load; and being the ratio of 112 pounds to 10 tons.

But the steam engine is a more economical power even than horses, when it has a chance to run without too frequently stopping. Their performance is astonishing. It is stated to be more than 40 tons, and in some instances the weight has been 90 tons, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. The expense (without tolls) not half a cent a mile. An engine will run 60 miles while horses would be travelling 20.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

Distinction between Military Talent and general Intellectual Power.—Military talent, even of the highest order, is far from holding the first place among intellectual endowments. It is one of the lower forms of genius: for it is not conversant with the highest and richest objects of thought. We grant, that a mind which takes in a wide country at a glance, and understands, almost by intuition, the position it affords for a successful campaign, is a comprehensive and vigorous one. The General who disposes his forces so as to counteract a greater force; who supplies, by skill, scienes, and genuis, the want of numbers; who dives into the councils of his enemy, and who gives unity, energy, and success, to a vast sphere of operations, in the midst of casualties and obstructions which no wisdom could foresee, manifests great power. But still, the chief work of a General is to apply physical force; to remove physical obstructions; to avail himself of physical aids and advantages; to act on matter; to overcome rivers, ramparts, mountains, and human muscles; and these are not the highest objects of mind, nor do they demand intelligence of the first order; and, accordingly, nothing is more common than to find men, eminent in this department, who are almost wholly wanting in the noblest energies of the soul—in imagination and taste, in the capacity of enjoying works of genius, in large views of human nature, in moral sciences, in the application of analysis and generalization to the human mind and to society, and in original conceptions on the great subjects which have absorbed the most glorious understandings. The office of a great general does not differ widely from that of a great mechanician, whose business it is to frame new combinations of physical forces; to adapt them to new circumstances, and to remove obstructions. Accordingly, great generals, away from the camp, are commonly no greater men than the mechanician taken from his workshop. In conversation, they are often dull. Works of profound thinking on general and great topics they cannot comprehend. The conqueror of Napoleon, the hero of Waterloo, undoubtedly possesses great military talents; but we have never heard of his eloquence in the Senate, or of his sagacity in the Cabinet; and we venture to say, that he will leave the world without adding one new thought on the great themes on which the genius of philosophers and legislators have meditated for ages. We will not go down for illustration to such men as Nelson, a man great on deck, but debased by gross vices, and who never pretended to enlargement of intellect. To institute a companion in point of talent and genius between such men and Milton, Bacon, and Shakspeare, is almost an insult to these illustrious names. Who can think of these truly great intelligences: of the range of their deep intuition into the soul; of their new and flowing combinations of thought; of the energy with which they grasped and subjected to their main purpose, the infinite materials of illustration which nature and life afforded; who can think of the forms of transcendent beauty and grandeur which they created, or which were rather emanations of heir own minds; of the calm wisdom and fervid impetuous imagination which they conjoined; of the dominon which they have exerted over so many generations, and which time only extends and makes sure; of the voice of power which, though dead, still speaks to nations, and awakens intellect, sensibility, and genius, in both hemispheres; who can think of such men, and not feel the immense superiority to the most gifted warrior, whose elements of thought are physical forces and physical obstructions, and whose employment was the combination of the lowest class of objects on which a powerful man can be employed?—*Dr. Channing's character of Bonaparte.*

FRENCH COLNOIAL INTERCOURSE.

During the debate in the Senate of the United States, while the bill to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and the Islands of Guadaloupe and Martinique was under consideration, it was intimated by opposition members, that the Secretary of State had kept from the knowledge of the People the fact, that the above named island had been opened, by a decree of the French King, to the importation of certain articles of produce or merchandise enumerated in said decree. For this charge of neglect, by intimation, to publish the decree of the King of France, it may be judged what little cause there is when it is known that the French Consul at Norfolk, Va. procured its publication in the Norfolk Beacon, from which it was probably copied, in purport at least, into every commercial newspaper in the country. In this city we know that the communication of the French Consul, with the extract of the ordinance of the King of France and the two lists of articles the importation of which was authorized thereby was republished in the Daily Adveretiser, of July 3. 1826. The purport of said decree was published in the Boston Patriot, of June 30, 1826. And in the Palladium of June 30th, the opening of these islands to the importation of certain articles of merchandise is stated, and reference made for further information to the French Consul. These are the only three newspapers, the files of which we have examined, and in all of these we have found sufficient published to make known to the commercial interest, and there is no lack of enterprise among this portion of our community, that the ports of the Islands of Gaudaloupe and Martinique had been opened, and a market offered of certain articles of merchandise. For this *new* charge against the Administration, there is about as much basis as has been found for *old* ones: when looked into, they have been exploded, & this, when examined, proves as baseless. When Mr. Clay found this information communicated to the press by the French Consul at Norfolk, and republishing through the country, it would have been only a work of supererogation for him to have had it published under the authority of the Department of State; and under these circumstances if he had done so, we sincerely believe it would have been urged against him, that he did it to put money into the pockets of the "by authority" presses. [*Boston Patriot.*

[We perceive by the above that the French ordinance was published in the port of Norfolk, and in the papers in Boston. It was also, we learn, published in 3 of the commercial papers of Baltimore, & in how many others elsewhere, it is impossible, without examination, now to say; but the probability is that it was published generally in the papers of the commercial cities, if not in those of the interior. *Nat. Intel.*

In the life of Eibridge Gerry, just published at Boston, there is a letter from Mr. Jefferson to that patriot, dated Paris, May 11th, 1785, at the end of which he introduces Mr. Adams, (now President of the United States) in the following terms.

"This will be delivered to you by young Mr. Adams. He being the son of your particular friend, renders unnecessary from me those commendations which I could with truth enter into. I congratulate your country on their prospect in this young man." *National Gazette.*

In a debate in the Senate of the United States, in the year 1807, John Quincy Adams was violently assailed, during his absence, by *Mr. Pickering*, then the Federal leader in that body, and now the leader of the Jackson Federalists of Massachusets. *William B. Giles*, then a Senator, and now Governor of Virginia, in reply to Mr. Pickering's speech, spoke as follows:

"I had hoped, Mr. President, that the gentleman, (Mr. Pickering) would have so far restrained his feelings, as to have permitted this gentleman's retirement, (Mr. Adams) to have shielded him from these *unmerited reproaches*; but it seems that no delicacy of situation can procure an exemption from the gentleman's passions. This cruel attack has imposed upon me *an indispensable obligation* to defend this absent gentleman; and it has been principally this circumstance which has driven me again, most reluctantly, into this debate. *Sir, I can attest, and now do attest*, with great pleasure, THE DISINTERESTEDNESS AND PURITY OF THE MOTIVES WHICH DICTATED THAT GENTLEMAN'S (MR. ADAMS) LATE POLITICAL CONDUCT. As to its wisdom, that is matter of opinion and now in a course of experiment; but AS TO HIS EXEMPTION FROM ALL VIEWS OF PERSONAL PROMOTION OR AGGRANDISEMENT I HERE ASSERT THAT FACT, UPON MY OWN RESPONSIBILITY *as far as can be warranted by the most explicit and unequivocal assurances from this gentleman himself*, GIVEN, TOO, UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH RENDER THEIR SINCERITY UNQUESTIONABLE."

From the National Gazette.

Mr. Randolph, in his address to his constituents in 1822, used these words—

"The election of General Jackson to the Presidency is not to be dreaded, *as* it can in no event, possibly occur. The United States have *not yet become so corrupted* as to choose a man of *military talents* to govern the national councils."

And yet Mr. Randolph, in his speech on the Judiciary bill, delivered in the Senate of the United States, in 1826. said—

"I shall vote for General Jackson at the next election, *whoever else* shall be nominated. He is the *first military man* in the country."

M. C. C. Conrad, of Martinsburg, in this State, (Virginia,) advertises that he has in operation the Patent Carpet Loom, and is enabled to manufacture *figured carpeting* of any pattern, *much superior in point of quality to the imported Scotch carpets.* He manufactures also the *striped or Venetian carpeting*; and receives wool or yarn at his factory, to be manufactured at the following prices, viz.

Figured carpeting, from the wool per yard, 90 cents.

Do	do	yarn, do	65
Venetian	do	wool, do	70
Do	do	yarn, do	45

The Editor of the Winchester Republican, to whom Mr. C. had sent a sample of his figured carpeting, pronounces it to be of a remarkably firm texture and strong colours; and superior to the English manufacture of the same sort.

Republican.

Official documents show that about six millions of acres of land have been enclosed and brought into tillage in England, since the commencement of the last century.

ENTIETH CONGRESS.

MR. SERGEANT'S SPEECH.

We give below an extract from the able speech delivered in the U. S. House of Representatives by Mr. Sergeant of Penn. in reply to Mr. Randolph:

Mr. Randolph explained—Mr. SERGEANT proceeded. I do not wish to misunderstand or mis-state the gentleman from Virginia, and I accept his explanation—that he only stated that sagacity and courage, and the capacity for managing men, which are necessary military talents are equally necessary in civil affairs. Thus understood, it means nothing more than that the genius which constitutes a great military man, is a very high quality, and *may* be equally useful in the cabinet and in the field; that it has a sort of universality equally applicable to all affairs. We had seen, undoubtedly, one instance of a rare and wonderful combination of civil and military qualifications, both of the highest order. WASHINGTON was equally illustrious in either department. But Washington was the production of an age. He belongs to an age, and will give it character by his matchless worth. When ages shall have rolled away, he will stand still more exalted above all those who have so much occupied our attention with their bustling and restless ambition. He will be remembered when they are forgotten, and his memory will continue to be without blot or stain. That the greatest civil qualifications *may* be found united with the highest military ones, is what no one will deny who thinks of Washington. But that such a combination is rare and extraordinary, the fame of Washington sufficiently attests. If it were common, why was he so illustrious?

But let it be remembered, also, that Washington had experience in civil, as well as military affairs; and his country had had experience of him in both.—He was a member of the Virginia Legislature before the Revolution. He was a Delegate from Virginia to the first Congress. He left his seat in Congress to take command of his country's army in the field. He was a member, and he was the chosen President of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the U. States. In civil employments, and for high civil qualifications, he was well *known* to his country, before he was entrusted with the high office of President of the United States, and there was a thorough assurance that he had the requisite knowledge, temper, and habits. It is not questioned, therefore, that, in Washington, civil and military qualifications were combined, both in the highest degree.—But the gentleman from Virginia will not deny—no one who has read the history, or considered the nature of man, can deny—that the talents for war may exist without the qualifications or acquirements for civil rule—that there may be evidence of the one, and no evidence of the other—nay, it appears to me to be impossible to deny, that qualities which are perfectly compatible with the character of a valiant and successful soldier, may be utterly inconsistent with the peaceful administration of a Republic. I will not, he said, detain the House, by entering into a historical discussion of Cæsar, and Cromwell, and Napoleon—familiar subjects, and well understood—nor will I inquire how far their bad example is palliated by the apology which has been attempted for them, that they were the offspring of the times, and made no change for the worse. Say what you will, it cannot alter the fact. But, selecting one of them for a moment's consideration, I would ask, what did Cromwell do for England with all his military genius? He overturew the monarchy and established dictatorial power in his own person.

And what happened next? Another soldier overthrew the dictatorship, and restored the monarchy. The sword effected both. Cromwell made one revolution, and Monk another, and what did the people of England gain by it? Nothing—absolutely nothing. The rights and liberties of Englishmen, as they now exist, were settled and established at the revolution in 1688. Now mark the difference. By whom was the revolution begun and conducted? Was it by soldiers—by military genius, by the sword? No. It was the work of statesmen and of eminent lawyers, never distinguished for military exploits. The faculty *may* have existed; the *dormant* faculty. That is what no one can affirm, and no one can deny. But it would have been thought a very absurd and extravagant thing to propose, that one of those eminent statesmen and lawyers, in reliance upon this possible dormant faculty, should be sent afterwards, instead of the Duke of Marlborough, to command the English forces on the continent. These, then are the fruits of civil wisdom, which England had not gained under Cromwell, nor by the aid of Monk, and there they flourish still, as they grew out of the revolution in 1688, planted by the hands of statesmen. In this humble plea for civil qualification, let me advert to another and greater and to us, much more interesting transaction. Who achieved the freedom and the independence of this, our country? Washington effected much in the field.

But where were the Franklins, the Adamses, the Hancocks, the Jeffersons and the Lees, the band of sages and of patriots, whose memory we revere? They were assembled in council. The heart of the Revolution was in the Hall of Congress. *There* was the power which, beginning with appeals to the King and to the British nation, at length made an irresistible appeal to the world, and consummated the Revolution by the declaration of Independence, which Washington, clothed with their authority and bearing their commission supported by arms.—And what has this band of patriots, of sages and of statesmen, given to us? Not that Cæsar gave to Rome; nor what Cromwell gave to England, or Napoleon to France—they established for us the great principles of civil, political and religious liberty, upon the strong foundation on which they have hitherto stood, and secured for us the signal blessings we now enjoy. There *may* have been military capacity in Congress. But can any one deny that it is to the wisdom of sages, Washington being one, we are indebted for many of the best of our enjoyments? Look at the condition of the new States of this hemisphere. One great cause of disorder, it appears to me, which prevents them from setting down in peace, is that they have no such band of sages to direct their course.—Whenever you hear of disturbance, it is General against General, soldier against soldier—it is the military spirit generated by their war, and not yet sufficiently controlled by the counsels of peaceful wisdom.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society received during the month ending March 20, $4,476 92—Legacies, $5 150.

INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 25.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

WAR PROCLAIMED.

By the fast sailing packet ship William Thompson, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 17th March, we have received our London files to the 16th. From the extracts which we make from the Observer of the 16th, it will be seen that the question of war or peace in Europe is no longer doubtful—but that Russia has issued her declaration against Turkey.

Sunday, March 16.

On Tuesday night the Russian Ambassador received despatches from his Court, containing the Emperor's declaration of war against Turkey, and which was immediately communicated by his Excellency to the Duke of Wellington and to the Earl of Dudley, who sent intelligence of the event to his Majesty. The Emperor justifies the Declaration of War on the ground of Turkey having violated the Treaty of Ackerman, and upon that of her having excited the Persians to their recent hostilities. To these are added, the closing of the Bosphorus against the trade of the Odessa.

It is supposed that the Russians have already crossed the Pruth, though the French papers pretend to believe that they will not cross it until the 12th proximo. In the mean time, the Turks are once more resorting to a system of evasion and procrastination. The Reis Effendi has declared his regret and sorrow at the publication of the manifesto, and protests that some of the most offensive passages in it are positive forgeries, whilst others have been misinterpreted by the Allies.

The French Troops have not yet left Toulon, nor have any English troops embarked for Greece. The use of such an armament cannot be to oppose the Turks; it can be meant only to overawe the factious chiefs and lawless heterogeneous masses which compose the Greek population. Another week may bring us more decisive news as to the Russian movements; but it is impossible that the Emperor can have ventured upon a deviation from the Treaty of July, without a secret understanding with Austria; for if Russia were an equal match for this power and Turkey combined, it is obvious that England and France, or either, could turn the balance against her.

We have great satisfaction in being able to state, that his Majesty is in the enjoyment of most excellent health. Sir Henry Halford has seen the King within these two or three days, when he said he never found his Majesty in the enjoyment of better health than at this time.

The treaty between Russia and Persia has not been signed, and hostilities were expected to recommence.

There had been more demand for cotton, and for some descriptions an advance had been realized.

Liverpool Cotton market, Saturday, March 15.

The import this week is 2,153 bags, and the sales reach 14,440 bags at rather higher rates for American descriptions, but the few Surats sold by auction, went off at very low prices. Uplands, 5d to 6¼d.

The Augsburgh Gazette contains the following intelligence, dated Bucharest March 1st: "We have letters from Constantinople to the 15th of February. It seems that a final effort has been attempted by the Ministers of Austria and Prussia to induce the Porte to accept the intervention. The Dragomans received from the Reis-Effendi a refusal in the most energetic terms. In the capital there is nothing new."

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.—Official news from St. Petersburg of the 8th of March, received at Paris on the 24th, announce that at the moment when Gen. Paskewitch was preparing to re-commence hostilities, Schah [King of Persia] addressed him a communication with the most prompt despatch, to assure him of his pacific disposition, and announcing that the sums were on their way, destined for the payment of the pecuniary indemnity. The Schah at the same time invited, in the most pressing manner, the intercession of the Abbas Mirza, to bring to a conclusion the work of pacification; authorizing him to remit the sums agreed upon, one-half of which had already arrived at Miana, near Tauris. When the Courier departed, a place was about to be fixed upon, where the respective Plenipotentiaries were again to meet, for the definitive signature of the treaty of peace.

FRANCE.—In the Chamber of Deputies, during the session of the 22d March, the subject of the post office came under discussion, and much excitement prevailed; it being alleged that, during the elections, letters were frequently detained and opened. The Minister of Finance gave his solemn assurances, that what was called the *Black Cabinet*, (under whose direction the surveillance of the post office is said to have been conducted,) no longer existed. Great agitation followed this declaration.

The commission charged with the proposition of M. B. Constant, for the suppression of the censorship, have rejected it by a vote of 7 to 2.

The Phare du Havre, says:—"We have just learned that two frigates are about to be added to the division, consisting of one ship of the line and four frigates, that is fitting out at Brest for Brazil. Two frigates of 60 guns are already cruizing in those seas. The expedition will take 1000 men of Troops."

SPAIN.—The Council of State has been for some days engaged in discussing the subject of the despatch from our Envoy at Lisbon. It appears that the Infante Don Miguel, on the ground that the Spanish Government has favored the incursions and revolts of Silveira and his bands, contends that they ought to be responsible for the damages of which that chief has been the main cause. The Council do not incline to accede to the demand.

A misunderstanding has prevailed, for some time, between the King and his brothers.

Bands of robbers have appeared in La Mancha, and particularly at Cuenca; and under pretext of proclaiming Charles V. have committed great depredations.

French Navy.—There are now in the French navy 45 ships of the line, 14 frigates of the first class, of 64 guns each, 23 of the second class, of 44 guns each, 18 three masted corvetts from 24 to 26 guns, 15 large brigs, carrying 22 carronades, 20 smaller brigs of 16 to 18 guns, 15 schooner brigs carrying 18 carronades, 19 of from 10 to 14 guns, and 90 vessels of smaller force. There are besides on the stocks 19 ships of the line, and 27 frigates. The number of men employed in the navy is 22,000.

The reports of the French revenue for 1827, exhibit a deficit compared with that of the preceding year, of seventeen millions of francs.

Domestic.

Horrible Atrocity!—We call the attention of all the good people of this Commonwealth, to the following description of a most atrocious transaction. The *hue and cry* of the whole country ought to be raised for the detection of its abandoned perpetrator:

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

Lancaster Co. (Va.) April, 1828.

A murder which, for its daring and brutal character, can scarce find a parallel in the record of crime, was perpetrated in this county on the 8th instant.—On the morning of that day, Miss B. George left the residence of her mother to visit a relation not far distant, (a few miles) and about noon of the same day her lifeless body was found, dreadfully butchered, and bearing the evidences of the most *brutal violation*. A road used as public and much travelled, was the scene of this horrid deed. Miss George was young (about 18) and handsome; of respectable parentage, and of the most unblemished character. We are in the general an orderly people, and not much accustomed to look upon crime; and I can give you no idea of the deep feeling which this occurrence has produced. An innocent and unoffending female *violated* and murdered, in a public road, and at noonday! I can scarce conceive a sufficient degree of daring brutality for its accomplishment—but it is so; and even amongst us! God grant that the perpetrator may be discovered. A SUBSCRIBER.

We learn from the Alabama Journal, that the Steam Boat *Florida*, was accidentally burnt, on the 13th inst at Rutherford's Bluff, about 10 miles below Cahawba. She had a full load of cotton on board, all of which was destroyed. The loss to persons in Montgomery, Cahawba, and Autauga, county, is said to be very heavy. Col. A. Pope, Register of the land office at Cahawba, lost in addition to his baggage, $10.000 of the public money, which he was taking to Mobile for deposit in the United States Branch Bank. The progress of the flames was so rapid that none of the passengers saved their baggage. A negro woman, unable to make her escape, perished in the flames.

Geo. Journal.

Col. Brearly reached Montgomery, Albama, on the 11th inst. on his return from Arkansas to the Creek Nation. The chiefs who have returned with Col. B. represent the country to which their people have removed, to be so much superior to what they anticipated, that nothing could induce them to return.

Col. B. is now in the nation, collecting a second party for emigration. He has a bitter opposition to encounter from a few chiefs and some white men. The Indians are said to be in a most miserable condition—a state of starvation. This circumstance will aid Col. B. greatly in the execution of the duties of his mission. He presents to them a sure refuge against want; for from the moment they enrol their names as emigrants, they are fed and clothed at the expense of the United States, until they arrive at their destination, and for a year thereafter.

There is a good prospect at present, that the whole nation will, in a short time, be removed from the lands they now occupy in Alabama.

ib.

Awful Hail Storm.—The hail storm which passed over this town on Saturday evening last, about 8 o'clock, happily without doing any serious injury here, as far as we are informed, appears to have visited the neighboring county of Currituck, in a most awful and destructive manner.

A letter from a gentleman in that County to his brother in this town, dated 28th ult. thus describes it:

"On Saturday evening last, we were visited by one of the most awful hail storms I ever witnessed. The yard of Mr. Land was almost covered with hail stones of the size mentioned below. So far as we have yet ascertained, it extended to an area of eight or ten miles. Some cattle, hogs and poultry have been killed. These stones fell with such violence, as to penetrate the roofs of houses in the neighborhood, and I have myself seen clap-boards more than half an inch thick, split by them. The following are the weights and measures of several of the stones, taken with as much accuracy as possible, at least fifteen minutes after they fell. I was very particular in taking them.

1st hail stone weighed				5 oz
2d,	–	–	–	5
3d,	–	–	–	4½
4th,	–	–	–	4½
5th,	–	–	–	4½
6th,	–	–	–	4½

37 of the stones weighed *nine lbs.* good weight. I measured three or four of them, which held out 18½ inches in circumference.

The people were much alarmed, and they had good cause to be so."

Norfolk Beacon.

[From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.]

IMPORTANT LAND CLAIM.

The following paragraph, from the Schoharie Republican of Wednesday, is the first and only intimation we have had that such a claim is in existence. If true, those quarrelsome persons, James Jackson and John Stiles, who have been concerned in every ejectment suit since the establishment of the Common Law, will probably have warm work during the next dog-days:

"A gentleman from Albany, (an old acquaintance of ours) gives us the following particulars of a claim which certain individuals are about to make for fourteen acres of land lying in the city of New York! We tell the story as it was told us. When the great city which is now the Commerial Emporium of the United States was in its infancy, scarcely as large as the village of Bath, opposite Albany, an old lady, whose name we are not at liberty to mention, but which can be found by consulting Knickerbocker's History, owned several acres of land on which the city now stands, fourteen of which she leased to the Trustees or other officers of a certain Church, for a definite term of years. It now appears that the term for which this property was leased, expired some two or three years since and that the original deeds by which the old lady held the same land leased to the trustees are preserved, and in the possession of her heirs. Our informant states that several of the first legal gentlemen in the state have been consulted on the subject, and that measures will soon be taken by the heirs to test the validity of their claim."

A CHILD WITH TWO FACES.

A most extraordinary caprice of nature occurred in this town (Taunton) on Sunday morning last, in the birth of a female child having two distinct and perfectly formed faces. Elizabeth Verrier, the mother of the child, is the wife of a carpenter, residing in Holawaylane. She had, previously, seven healthy children, neither of them exhibiting the least deviation from ordinary nature. In the present instance there was no prematurity of birth; the child lived three quarters of an hour; and in the course of that period cried very audibly three times. From which of the two mouths these cries issued is not ascertained; but there is nothing in the structure of either of the faces to indicate a superior faculty in one over the other; every component part of the faces is distinctly formed in each and both of them present the pleasing countenance of two fine babes.

At that part of one of the faces where the usual formation of the ear takes place the additional face commences with a slight undulation towards the cheek of the second face, which then proceeds through all its regular features until it terminates at the left ear—so that the face on the right side has one ear, and the face on the left one also. In all other respects the child is regularly formed.

Taunton Cour.

Snake story.—A most singular circumstance has been related to us by Captain Nesbitt, of the brig Herald which arrived here a few days since from Trieste, whither she went from Trinidad de Cuba, as having occurred on board his vessel last summer, while she was lying in the latter port. The facts as detailed to us are these;—One of the crew who was sleeping in his hammock, slung on the forecastle, was awakened about midnight by an oppression on the chest. Being very much alarmed by his singular feelings, he extended his hand and felt something cold and unpleasant, which proved to be a large snake coiled upon his bosom! He immediately jumped up to alarm the crew who were sleeping on deck below him, when the snake fell out of the hammock upon the men. They all arose instantly, and in a few minutes succeeded in killing the animal, which was found to be a water snake. When Capt. Nesbitt came on board the next morning, he asertained its size by measurement to be seven feet two inches in length, and one foot three inches in circumference. It is supposed that the snake got on board by crawling up the cable and found easy access to the hammock, as it was suspended very near the bowsprit.

A singular fact connected with this affair has to be added. It appears that the noise on board the brig attracted the attention of the captain of a schooner at anchor near her, which induced him to hail and inquire the cause. On being informed, he thoughtlessly observed that it was a token that the sailor's death warrant was signed and that he would not leave the harbor alive. Unfortunately for the poor tar, the inconsiderate prediction of the captain was fully verified; for, in returning from the shore three days after this event, in the small boat, he accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. *N. Y. Gazette.*

Baltimore and Washington Rail-road.—The Baltimoreans seem to be really in earnest in the plan of making a Rail-road from the Monumental city to the City of Washington. They have applied to Congress to allow them to make that part of it within the limits of the District, on terms correspondent with those on which it is to be made within the State of Maryland. A bill for that purpose has passed the Senate and has been ordered to a third reading in the House of Representatives. The charge on the transportation of all goods produce, &c. is not to exceed a cent a ton per mile for toll; and three cents a ton for transportation; and for the transportation of passengers, the charge is not to exceed three cents per mile. This important project, if carried into effect, will greatly facilitate intercourse between this city and Baltimore. The distance will then be travelled in about one-half the time which is now required for the travel of the mail stage over the same ground. As for personal intercourse, a man who is willing to amuse himself, will then be able to travel four times in a day from the one city to the other; and, in regard to business, it will be mere amusement for a Washingtonian to go to Baltimore in the morning and arrive at home in the evening with a whole cargo even of the most bulky articles which enter into commercial transactions. What a contrast will not this be to the time which we remember when the mail stage would leave Baltimore before day-light (in the Winter season.) and by dint of great exertion, reach here at 6 or 10 o'clock that night! In fact, it was often the case after wet thawing weather, that the stage did not arrive here until the day following, and sometimes even late on that day.

Nat. Intel.

ALBANY, APRIL 21.—The meeting of Young Men friendly to the general administration, held at the Capitol last Friday evening, was attended by at least *Seven Hundred* young men of our city, principally mechanics, the bone and sinew of the land.—The proceedings were conducted with a spirit highly creditable to those in attendance, and evinced a firmness of purpose that is not to be shaken by the glare of military renown, or abashed by the loud denunciations of those who claimed to themselves all the *republicanism* as well as all the honesty and patriotism of the nation. It was such a meeting as augurs well for the future happiness and prosperity of our country; for when we see young men, with ardent minds, calmly and discreetly canvassing the merits and pretensions of candidates for the highest honours, it is a sure token that the republic will be safe in the keeping of the rising generation. The spirit which now animates the young men of Albany prevails generally throughout the state, and in due season will give an aspect to public sentiment that will prostrate the air built hopes of demagogues who expect to obtain places of honor by the mere force of clamour, and the excitement of the most dangerous propensities of the human mind. We repeat what we have more than once declared, the cause of the administration is prosperous, and will continued to prosper, in "the great and patriotic state of New York."

Daily Adv.

A correspondent of the Eastern Argus claims to have discovered a new method of making glue water proof.—His method is to immerse the common glue in water till it becomes soft, and then dissolve it in raw linseed oil with a gentle heat. He says it has all the properties of the common preparation, and is moreover completely impervious to water. This discovery, if correctly represented, will be of great utility.

Indian Population.—That of the Cherokees is estimated at 6000; the Chickasaws at 3,625; the Choctaws at 21.000; and the Creeks at 20,000. Total 53,625. They are said to be increasing.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1828.

☞ Editors with whom we exchange, are requested to direct their papers, in future, to Salisbury, N. C.

The Presidency.—Notwithstanding the abundance of ink which has been shed, and the profuse expenditure of words on this subject, we believe that thousands of industrious, retired and sober-minded people of this State, have yet to decide upon the candidate to whom their votes will be given. Unmoved by the violence and clamor around them, they have pursued the "even tenor of their way," enjoying the blessings of a government, which, as has been happily remarked, is felt only in the benefits which it confers; but as the period of a new election is near at hand, they will now begin to examine the qualifications of those who are candidates for their suffrages, and carefully weigh the advantages or disadvantages which will be likely to result from continuing their present rulers in office, or from putting others, unacquainted with the duties which will devolve upon them, in their places. In making this examination, they will be guided, not by passion nor prejudice, but by an honest desire to promote the interest of their country; the arts and stratagems, therefore, which are made use of to influence the multitude, will have no effect on them: but *facts* will bear upon their decision with all the force of truth on honest and upright minds. Let facts, then, be fairly submitted to them, and the friends of the Administration have nothing to fear.

The two candidates presented to their choice, are *John Quincy Adams* and *Andrew Jackson.* The former comes before them as a long tried and faithful public servant; rich in the stores of civil wisdom, and with a character for moral worth, not only unblemished, but above suspicion. It can be said of him, too, that he has successively enjoyed the confidence of all his predecessors in office, from Washington to Monroe; an enviable distinction, to which few, besides, are entitled. In 1794, he was commissioned by Gen. Washington as Minister to the Netherlands; and two years afterwards, Minister Plenipotentiary to Portugal. Under the Administration of his father, he was, on the advice of Gen. Washington, commissioned Minister Plenipotentiary to Prussia; and Mr. Jefferson showed the confidence he reposed in him, and the estimation in which he held his talents, by nominating him Minister of St. Petersburg. Mr. Madison, shortly after he was inducted into office, commissioned him Plenipotentiary to Russia; again, in 1813, commissioned him Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, in connection with Henry Clay, Albert Gallatin, James A. Bayard and Jonathan Russell, to negotiate a treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain; and in 1815, appointed him Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain. He continued in the performance of the duties of this office, with great credit and ability, until he was recalled by Mr. Monroe, in 1817, to fill the second office in the government, that of Secretary of State; which station he continued to occupy,—how ably, none need be told,—until he was elected President of the United States, not only "according to the forms," but agreeably to the *spirit* of the constitution.

The question here may be emphatically asked, can the man who has filled so many important offices, with uniform ability and satisfaction to his country; who has enjoyed the confidence of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe; who has devoted a large portion of his life to the service of his country, and invariably maintained a high character for talents and unsullied integrity: can such a man be unworthy the confidence of the people, and unfit to fill an office for which his talents, his long and various experience pre-eminently qualify him? Can the character of such a man, as drawn by the Inghams, the Randolphs and the hirelings of the Telegraph, be any thing else than a vile caricature, a gross calumny? Let the candid and unprejudiced answer.

Under Mr. Adams, the government has gone on prosperously and happily:—no one has felt himself oppressed, no one can complain of any infringement on his rights. Peace has been preserved with foreign nations, while, at the same time, the rights and interests of the country have been sustained with firmness and dignity. A large portion of the national debt has already been paid off, and notice is given that *five millions* more will be liquidated on the first of July ensuing; and yet none of the great national objects, cherished and promoted by former administrations, have been neglected, nor has any check been given to the country in its career of improvement—its march to power and greatness has rather been accelerated.

In view of this state of things, the reflecting portion of the community, who have no interest in the election of President separate from the general welfare, may well pause and ask the question, what can the country hope to gain by a change? or rather, what may it not rationally fear to lose? Now, the country is at peace; prosperity is in all her borders;—the arts and trades are flourishing;—the national debt, under a wise and provident administration, is rapidly diminishing: can we hope for a better state of things, for greater prosperity, a more permanent peace, by placing a man, with qualifications purely military, in the place of the experienced statesman and eminent civilian who now presides at the head of the government? The question is one of serious import, and should be well weighed; for on the answer to be returned by the people, may hang the fate of the country.

Of the competitor of Mr. Adams, Gen. *Andrew Jackson*, we would speak with the respect due to him as a successful soldier in the service of his country, and "nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice." The people are to judge of his character and qualifications; and let them judge according to the evidence, and render a true verdict to their country.

The history of Gen. Jackson's civil services and qualifications is very brief, and may be comprised in a nut shell. It has been stated by his friends, that he was appointed a District Attorney by Gen. Washington; but this is denied, and as no evidence of such appointment, other than mere assertion, has been adduced, the statement is doubtless incorrect. He was a member of the Convention which framed the constitution of Tennessee; and was subsequently, in the same year, elected to the House of Representatives of the U. States, but resigned the office, after holding it a few months, and was elected to the Senate. This latter office he held but a short time; and the only act which distinguished his career as Senator, is his vote against the address to Gen. Washington, on his retiring to the shades of private life. Immediately after resigning his seat as Senator, he was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Tennessee; but this office he resigned in a short time, from a conviction of his incompetency, according to the statement of his biographer and bosom friend, the Hon. Mr. Eaton. From all we can learn, he filled no civil office from that period, (1798) until he was appointed Governor of Florida, in 1823—this latter office he held but six months, and his government was characterized by events, the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, the imprisonment of Callava, &c. which will not soon be forgotten. He was then, through a political manœuvre, elected to the Senate of the U. States, & again resigned the office, after attending one or two sessions,—having, in the mean time, voted for the so much abused *Tariff* of 1824, which is now, and has been since that period, in full force and operation.

This is the amount of Gen. Jackson's civil services for the last thirty years, indeed, for his whole life—amounting, in all, to some three or four years' experience in civil offices. If in any of these offices he has distinguished himself, or exhibited more than ordinary talents, the public have yet to learn when and in what manner. The truth is, in none of these offices did he acquire any distinction as a statesman or civilian; he exhibited no talents above mediocrity:—"But when an opportunity was afforded of acquiring *military* distinction, the proofs of his capacity for *War*, were instantly developed. Of his military talents, no one doubts; of his talents as a Statesman, no one is confident: yet he has been in situations which afforded equal opportunities for displaying both. The inference is too obvious to escape the grasp of any understanding."

Such, briefly, are the qualifications of the two candidates presented to the choice of the people for the high and important *civil* office of President. They must decide between the accomplished *Statesman* and the successful *Soldier*; and in coming to a decision, let them recur to the history of all the republics which have preceded us, and ponder well the danger of the precedent which they would establish, by elevating a fortunate soldier, whose qualifications are purely military, to the office of Chief Magistrate.

PEOPLE'S MEETING.

At a meeting of the friends of the Administration in Lincoln, at the Male Academy in Lincolnton, on Tuesday evening of Lincoln Superior Court, 22d April, 1828, pursuant to previous notice in the Catawba Journal—

Gen. Joseph Graham was called to the Chair, and William J. Wilson, Esq. and David Reinhardt, were appointed Secretaries.

Major Lawson Henderson stated the object of the meeting to be, to appoint Committees of Vigilance and Correspondence friendly to the Administration, throughout the County, whose duty it will be to distribute some publications, for the information of the citizens of the County.

It was *Resolved*, That the list of those present be called, and the Committees of Vigilance and Correspondence be now appointed to each Captain's Company.

Schenck's Company.—Lem'l. Moorman, Jacob Ramsour, sen. Ro. Williamson, Esq. Capt. H. Schenck. David Reinhardt, and John M. Mutz.

Hull's Company.—Capt. Major Hull, Capt. John Slagle, Peter Stamey, Esq. Jacob Mull.

Long's Company.—Nathaniel Edwards, Esq. Eldridge Lofton, Benjamin Cornelius, Alexander McCorkle.

Conner's Company.—Zachariah Stacy, Esq. Alexander Lorance, Capt. Electius Conner.

Warlick's Company.—Jacob Shuford, jr. Capt. Henry W. Robinson, Capt. John Yoder, George Summey, and Abel Shuford, Esq.

Hill's Company.—Capt. Robert Blackburne, James Hayne, Lyman Woodford, Absalom Brown, Esq.

H. Robinson's Company.—John Willfong, Esq. Michael Rudisil, John Coulter, and Maxwell Wilson, Esq.

Barringer's Company.—Col. Michael Cline, Elias Best, Daniel Smoyer, Jacob Kline.

Brevard's Company.—Robt. A. Brevard, John Moody, Dr. William Johnson, General Joseph Graham.

Fisher's Company.—Capt. H. H. Fisher, Henry Kline, Esq. Joseph Mehaffy.

Wilson's Company.—Robert Johnson, James Clifton, David Clayton, John Robinson.

Ormond's Company.—Col. William Moore, John White, Robert Barber, Thomas Ferguson, Esq.

Brown's Company.—John J. Shuford, Charles Edwards, Cyrus Peoil, Capt. Gabriel Brown.

Low's Company.—Thomas Low, Andrew Tarr, Esq. Richard Procter, Wm. Lyttle, Esq.

Robinson's Company.—Isaac Holland, William Berry, Esq. William J. Wilson, Isaac Davis.

McKee's Company.—Gen. Richard D. S. McLean, Capt. Samuel Caldwell, Capt. Samuel Gingles, John Neilly, Esq.

Guskin's Company.—Dr. Sydney Harris, Jas. Rankin, Robert Johnson, sen. David Leinbarger, Alexander Moore, sen.

Hoke's Company.—Jacob Huntsicker, James Cowan, William Punch.

Crouse's Company.—Col. Abraham Mooney, Peter Mooney, Dr. George Mooney.

McCollister's Company.—Capt. Geo. W. McCollister, Eli Hoyle, Jacob Rhyne, John Blackwood, Esq.

Dickson's Company.—Jacob Fullenwider, John Tucker, Esq. John B. Harry, Esq. Capt. James Oates.

Henderson's Company.—Capt. William Henderson, Hugh McGee, Peter Cansler.

It was *Resolved*, That Andrew Hoyle and Robert Williamson, Esqrs. be appointed Delegates to meet the Delegates from Cabarrus and Mecklenburg Counties, at Charlotte, to prepare an Address to the citizens of this Congressional District.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Raleigh Register and Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

JOSEPH GRAHAM, *Ch'n.*

WM. J. WILSON, }
D. REINHARDT, } *Sec'ries.*

☞ Gentlemen holding subscription papers, to which there are subscribers, are requested to return them, or a list of the names, by the first opportunity.

The returns of votes on the Convention question in Virginia, exhibit a majority of upwards of 5,500 in its favor; and the counties to be heard from, it is calculated, will swell the majority to 7000.

[From the Baltimore Patriot.]

CHEERING NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, to his friend in Baltimore dated,

LOUISVILLE, (Ky.) April 15.—On the 22d ult. I wrote you—since that period an evident change has taken place in favour of the Administration, both in this and the neighbouring States, which I learn from the best sources of information. I have now no doubt the Administration majority in Kentucky will be very large, say from 12 to 15,000. This is the calculation of the most intelligent men. The election of Governor, which takes place in August next, will test my prediction, as the question will be the rule for voting.

The recent change in public sentiment at Cincinnati, the hot-bed of Jacksonism, will have a great and salutary effect through the Western States—when the head is cut off, the body dies of course. Already despair hangs upon the countenances of the Heroites, and they are becoming much less boisterous and daring in their conduct. I do indeed feel entire confidence in our success to the extent mentioned above.

A letter received in this City from a highly respectable gentleman at Georgetown, in the State of DELAWARE, speaking of recent political indications in that State, says—"If the Presidential Election depends upon this State, then shall "we assuredly succeed in the election of "JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and in the election of RICHARD RUSH."

From KENTUCKY, the information of the day is of the most cheering nature. The Republican majority (for the Administration) if late accounts are to be confided in, will far exceed our most sanguine expectations.

From the upper District of MARYLAND, we learn, from good authority, that a surprising revolution of public opinion has taken place—so great, indeed, as to leave no doubt of what we had until now little hoped, that that District will choose Electors favorable to the present Administration and its policy.

It is not in these "signs," numerous and strong as they are, that we place our confidence of success. We have a firmer reliance: we confide in the truth and justice of the cause, and the continued favor of a benign Providence, towards this blessed country.

Nat. Intel.

A Mr. Rand advertise for exhibition, in Boston, a solar microscope, which magnifies 3,000,000 times. By its aid, snakes apparently six feet long, may be discovered in vinegar; and the small white mealy particles on figs, appear moving objects as large as a good sized tarrapin. We hope Mr. R. will visit Philadelphia with his wonderful instrument. It must be a pleasant circumstance, to have ocular proof that while we are licking up the vinegar from our sallad, we are taking serpents to our bosoms. What a comfortable reflection, as one is munching a fig, to mistake in the fulness of newly acquired knowledge, the crackling of one of its seeds for the crunching of a snapper turtle's shell.

U. S. Gaz.

It might be supposed that the world of Washington could never be satiated with what cometh through the mouth; for besides the logomachy in Congress, they have public lectures, recitations, ventriloquism, &c. The celebrated Grecian Dog Apollo, recently made a figure on the same theatre, and was found to be able to do more than most of the "celebrated" spectators could accomplish—"answer readily *any* question proposed in Arithmetic, Astronomy, Geography and *Spelling.*" The *Spelling* part suggested the idea of his being run for the Presidentship. It was thought that he ought to be enlisted at all events as a correspondent of the distant newspapers; and that his criticisms on the Congressional harangues and characters might be exceedingly piquant and instructive. Mr. Randolph was believed likely to prefer him as a reporter, to any of the regular stenographers, who have done that orator the irreparable wrong of giving to the country what he did utter, instead of waiting for his second thoughts and phrases prepared in his chamber.

National Gazette.

So far as the statements of newspapers are to be considered as signs of the times, and the opinions of their conductors facts for the foundation of judgments, there is evidence that a gradual change of public opinion is going on in relation to the question of the Presidential election, which has absorbed all other topics, and mingled itself with the intercourse of social circles and deliberative assemblies. One of the strongest indications of this turning of the tide is discoverable in the sudden movement of those gentlemen who have been so cautious in their expressions and so ambiguous in their conduct as to leave it doubtful to which side were their inclinations, and which would be their final adoption. Seated quietly on *the fence*, and lovingly roosting side by side before the late election, that event produced as much sensation in their lines, as the splash of a stone on the smooth waters of the lake excites among the turtles poised on stump and stick around its margin. The sudden descent from their equivocal posture of those who from close calculations of the strength of parties and the prospect of success, is not in itself very strange or rare: all that is worthy of notice, is the circumstance that each has alighted on the Adams side of the partition line: an indication of the direction of the current of sentiment quite as important as the motion of the other straws which are wafted down by its force.

Nat. Argis.

Disturbances of the lower class in Great-Britain—Numerous accounts are contained in the papers of the distress and poverty of the lower classes. The Edinburg Scotsman, of the 15th March, says, "It is impossible to describe the dreadful state of suffering and destitution to which a portion of the working classes in this city are reduced. In times of ordinary prosperity, no tradesman ever though of purchasing less than a peck of oatmeal at a time; indeed a pound of meal was never asked for except by wretched creatures depending on charity. Matters are now sadly changed in this respect. Two extensive victuallers in Canongate, state that for every individual who purchases a whole peck of meal at a time, there are on an average twenty-four who can only reach a pound. This lamentable fact proves the extreme privations which numbers of meritorious workmen and their families are at present enduring."

N. Y. Tel.

We mentioned in a former number, that Mr. Adams had come to the determination of paying off FIVE MILLIONS of the public debt on the first of July. When this amount shall have been discharged, it will make THIRTY-EIGHT MILLIONS that he has liquidated during his Administration.

[*Marylander.*

Asylum for Drunkards—It is proposed by a writer in a New-York paper, that in every state of the Union there be erected by legislative authority, a cheap yet substantial building, in a central and convenient place, capable of accommodating from 50 to 150 persons, for the reformation of habitual drunkards.

A Sign.—Every Supervisor, elected at the late town meetings in Livingston county, (New York,) with one exception, were open and avowed administration men. This is the only county in this part of the state where even a show of support can be got up in favor of the Hero.

Rochester Tel.

The gentlman to whom Mr. John Adams, the Secretary of the President, made the remark which induced Mr. Russell Jarvis to assault him, was in this city on Thursday last. We learned from gentlemen who conversed with him, *that it was neither addressed to nor made within the hearing of any ladies whatever.* There was a *Gentleman*, however, standing near, who is supposed to have been the bearer of the intelligence to Mr. Jarvis.

The gentleman to whom we alluded, left this for Washington, on Thursday morning, whence he was summoned to appear before the Select Committee appointed to investigate the subject. As it is now before Congress, we refrain from the expression of our sentiments; at a proper time we shall speak with becoming freedom.

Balt. Marylander.

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated,

Richmond County, April 16.

"You have doubtless observed in the North-Carolina Journal, a letter from the Hon. John Culpeper, (published as a burlesque upon the style of that gentleman.) The publication of that letter has had an effect, in this county, very different from what the Editor of the Journal anticipated. It gave some light on the lawless murder of the *six militiamen* at Mobile, since which time I have procured the Official Expose on the subject, and you may depend, it is adding rapidly to the Administration ranks.

"In two companies that muster in this neighborhood, comprising 160 men, there are *one hundred and twenty* on our side—I mean the side opposed to the most unreasonable Opposition in the history of our Government—the Grand Jury of Richmond County to the contrary notwithstanding. Our friends need not be alarmed in distant parts—we shall give a very large majority for the Administration in this County, and I think through the District, as I hear from all parts of it the most favorable news."

Register.

A letter from Washington, published in the New-York Commercial Advertiser, says, "The grounds on which the President placed the nomination of Gen. M'Comb, are briefly these. The army being small and promotion slow, it was thought it would be discouraging to the officers to take a Major General from civil life. It being determined then to nominate an officer of the army, the President looked only to seniority of rank to direct his choice. Gen. Macomb is the oldest officer. His first commission, of Lieutenant, is prior in date, by several years, to that of any officer in the army. He was appointed Brigadier General on the 24th of January, 1814, some weeks before Generals Gaines and Scott were appointed Brigadier Generals. He was made Major General by brevet, on the 11th of September, 1814, immediately after the battle of Plattsburg, in which he was so highly distinguished. General Gaines and Scott were, it is true, brevetted as Major Generals a few weeks before Gen. M'Comb; but brevets do not take precedence of other rank after the grade of Colonel. When the new establishment, after the war, was formed, General Jackson retired; Gen. Brown was made Major General, and Gen. M'Comb, the next in rank, was offered either the office of Chief of the Engineer Corps, or Brigadier General. He chose the former—reserving to himself, however, all his rights of rank. In points of qualifications and merits, it is not doubted that General M'Comb is equal to any other officer of the army.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that a *House of Entertainment*, under the above title, has been opened by the subscriber in this town, situated on Broadstreet immediately adjoining the Court House square on the south and nearly opposite the Bank and Tavern Clock, (having no bar-room attached thereto) where travellers and others will find every accomodation usual in the best houses of the kind.

The Cheraw and Fayetteville Mail Stages arrive and depart daily from the Mansion House.

JOHN McCOLL.

Camden S. C. May, 1, 1828.—6t86.

For Sale,

ON accomodating terms, a tract of land containing about 300 acres, lying two miles south of town, on both sides of Crane Creek, and immediately on the main stage road. The place is well watered, and remarkably healthy. Possession will be given immediately, if the purchaser would consent to take the Stock, Crop, &c. at a fair valuation; otherwise on the first of November next. JUNIUS SNEED.

Salisbury, May 12, 1828.—tf.

DR. I. Z. WILLIAMSON,

HAVING located himself in Charlotte, respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of the village and its vicinity, in the various branches of his profession; and may be found at the shop formerly occupied by *Dr. J. D. Boyd.* 3 83.

Education.

THE subscribers, five miles south of Charlotte, having built a commodious house, have employed Mrs. JANE CUSHMAN as Teacher. The situation is as healthy as any in Mecklenburg. Mrs. Cushman will Teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Drawing and Needle Work, or any part, as may be wished; or suit the student.

Boarding may be had at either of the subscribers, or at Dr. Joseph W. Ross, (the farthest not more than three-quarters of a mile from the school,) at sixty dollars, including tuition, per year.

WILLIAM P. SPRINGS, }
ANDREW SPRINGS. }

4t84.

Poetry.

From the New-York Telegraph.

The following lines, written by Bishop Heber, were addressed to his wife whilst he was makingan Episcopal visitto his immense diocess in the East Indies.

If thou wert by my side, my love!
How fast would evening fail
In green Bengala's palmy grove,
Listening the nightingale!

If thou, my love! wert by my side,
My babies at my knee,
How gaily would our pinnance glide
O'er Gunga's mimic sea!

I miss thee at the dawning grey
When, on our deck reclined,
In careless ease my limbs I lay,
And woo the cooler wind.

I miss thee when by Gunga's stream
My twilight steps I guide,
But most beneath the lamp's pale beam
I miss thee from my side.

I spread my books, my pencil try,
The lingering noon to cheer,
But miss thy kind approving eye,
Thy meek attentive ear.

But when of morn and eve the star
Beholds me on my knee,
I feel, though thou art distant far,
Thy prayers ascend for me.

Then on! then on! where duty leads,
My course be onward still,
On broad Hindostan's sultry meads,
O'er bleak Almorah's hill.

That course, nor Delhi's kingly gates,
Nor wild Mulwab detain,
For sweet the bliss us both awaits,
By yonder western main.

Thy towers, Bombay, gleam bright, they say,
Across the dark blue sea,
But never were hearts so light and gay,
As then shall meet in thee!

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

FROM THE MASS. JOURNAL.

ANNALS OF A VILLAGE.

FOUNDED ON FACT.

When I first read "*Annals of the Parish*," the thought occurred to me how interesting the annals of any parish might be made, by one capable of observing and delineating life. However humble and limited the field of remark, still all the springs and weights of human passion and prejudice are at work. Little wheels within wheels, revolving in their circumscribed minuteness of power, are after all moving causes which keep the great machinery of society in motion. I need not say it is the fashion for people to ape their superiors. All the husbands and fathers in our cities groan forth an acknowledgment of that truth, whenever they glance at unpaid bills, for blonde lace, Cashmere shawls, and satin slippers; and since public virtue, like the national treasury, is considered a sort of *abstract nothing*, from which every one may take his mite, with conscientious scruple,—I will even follow the high reaching vanity of the age, and write "Annals of the Parish," as my betters have done before me.

I will not tell where my village is; for every soul in it can trace the origin of their families to "two brothers, who come over,"—one settling in the North, the other in the South,—one in the East, the other in the West; and we Americans are as sensitive on the subject of rank, as single ladies, beyond the grand climacteric, are with regard to years. It may be very pleasant to Japheth to have it recorded how he has "enlarged, 'till he inhabits the tents of Shem; but Canaan has no wish to be reminded that he has "become his servant."

For this reason, I shall only say that there is a village, where the beautiful pine woods are very fragrant in Spring, and where the murmuring sea keeps time with the rude music of the winds, rustling among the leaves of Autumn. I have often walked in these woods, either to seek relief from the heat of summer, or to resuscitate a spirit jaded with the world's nonsense. In the very centre, almost hidden by the dense foliage, is a poor little wooden building, where resides "a lone woman," who boasts that she never has known a day's sickness. Early hours, hard labor, and rigid temperance have transformed her bones and sinews to a sort of animal iron. On week days, she digs, plants and hoes her little farm; and on Sundays, she fastens a steed as old and weather-beaten as herself to a wagon, so crazy, that one would suppose it an heir loom in the family of St. Vitus',—and goes down to the village to hear "the preached word."

Her mind, like her frame, is sinewy and iron-bound; and when weary of the sublime subtleties, and Della Cruscan pathos of modern literature, I find her conversation an intellectual shower-bath. On one occasion I ventured to express my surprise at the richness of her antiquated, but well-furnished mind—living, as she did, remote from men and books. She told me the question aroused painful recollections—for her character, such as it was, was entirely formed by a favorite brother, whose fate had been a melancholy one.

* * * * *

Reuben and Sarah Goodhue were the only children of a farmer "well to live in the world," whose greatest ambition was to give them the best education the country then afforded. Sarah, though a learned woman, for her time, was saved from becoming useless and pedantic, by her thrifty and judicious mother; but Reuben gave himself up to books, and filled his mind with a cumbrous and unwieldly mass of knowledge. The beaux of that period laughed at his uncouth manner; and flippant young geniuses did as they now do—despised the application they would have done well to imitate. Some said that Reuben Goodhue had been seen, during his college life, to apostrophize a rose, which a lady had presented him,—and that the lady afterward proved unkind. His sister said he had confided no such disappointment to her; but certain it is, he had, until his forty-fifth year, a peculiar dread of all the fair ones of the earth. Yet, as is often the case with crusty old bachelors, the sealed fountains of feeling were deep and pure. His mother and sister pronounced him the kindest and best hearted creature in the world; and to them he was not ashamed to acknowledge, he had a hankering for domestic life, and would secure its blessings to himself, if he did but know how to please the more fastidious and capricious part of creation. However, there appeared no prospect of his acquiring such an art; and his friends set him down in their books as a confirmed old bachelor.

Sarah Goodhue was plain in her person; but her full moon face had an honest, sensible expression, which won the heart of an enterprising young farmer, who had purchased a whole township of land in a neighboring State. After the preliminaries were all settled, and the day of their marriage appointed, her father died suddenly. This event entirely changed the good girl's destiny. Her mother had been for many years too lame to superintend the affairs of her household; Reuben was as useless as a barberry bush on the farm; and the loss of Sarah, under such circumstances, seemed to be the loss of all dependence and support. The worthy widow never gave farther indication of her anxiety, than was evident in the oft repeated wish that her daughter was to settle nearer home, to keep an eye upon them; but Sarah's stern, self-denying spirit needed no monitor. She wrote to her lover, that she could not, in conscience, leave her infirm mother; and that he was at liberty, either to wait for her death or to choose another companion for life. The lover answered, as was expected, that he would wait any number of years, rather than marry another. He verily thought so, at the time; but Mrs. Goodhue lived unreasonably long, and his dairy needed some one to manage it. The result of eight years' reflection was a letter to Sarah, stating that, however painful it might be to him, he thought it best they should be left free to form a new connexion. It was a blow the poor girl, in her quiet constancy, had never dreamed of; but she met it with that strong power of self constraint, which she had evinced on every trying occasion—and her answer was as kind and calm, as if its every syllable had not been wrenched from a bleeding heart. Little change was observed in her outward appearance, for she wisely expelled useless regrets by increasing activity and more extended benevolence. She was restless and uneasy only when not employed in the social and affectionate duties for which her heart was peculiarly formed. She watched over her venerable mother, as tenderly as if she had been an infant: she sought out the poor, and personally relieved their wants; actuated by the best feelings, and supported by unshaken nerves, she often assisted the surgeon in cutting off a limb, when other aid would have been procured with difficulty; her house was an asylum for sufferers; the elders and deacons of the church consulted her as they would an oracle; and as for Reuben, with all his learning and roughness, she could guide him with a cambric thread.

One of Sarah's acts of benevolence was to prepare a very large dinner on Saturday, for the benefit of those who came a great distance to church. Among these was a pretty, volatile, black-eyed girl, who loved once in the week to come down to the village, and show off her bright ribbons, and her rosy cheeks. She was the daughter of an unprincipled woman, who had gone to ruin, from the often-trod path, which gradually leads from vanity to crime.—It was Reuben Goodhue's misfortune to be fascinated by the beauty of this heartless and giddy young creature, who looked upon his reputed wealth as sufficient reason for accepting his deep, devoted and honest love.

His sister mourned over his choice; and his mother sighed when she reminded him how often she had expressed a wish, that he might be united to the daughter of a *good mother;* but Reuben, yielding as he had always been, and highly as he had approved their judicious advice, either could not or would not, break the spell, which bound him to his ruin.

His marriage was the commencement of misfortunes to him, and all he loved. His extravagant and idle wife could neither be restrained by authority, nor influenced by kindness. Sometimes Reuben would determine on a stern and resolute course, as the only means of saving him from poverty; but then she would weep,—and the rigid man could never withstand her tears. Embarrassment and debt soon came, with all their train of evils. His mother and sister had always loved him with a strong, self-denying love, and they afforded him relief, 'till the whole of their valuable farm was sacrificed. The unprincipled being who had thus wickedly requited the strongest and purest love man ever felt for woman, found no further means of gratifying her vanity; and before she was thirty years old, she eloped with a dashing stranger, leaving a daughter about ten years of age, who in person and character was a perfect likeness of her mother.

The honest, erect carriage, which had distinguished Reuben amid all his misfortunes, forsook him now. He was bowed down with grief and shame, and could not endure the faces of those he had known from infancy.—The flourishing Goodhue farm was sold, and enough saved from the wreck to build the little wooden house I have mentioned. Here the pious Mrs. Goodhue and her daughter lived contented and resigned. Reuben Goodhue went to a neighboring city and took a school for the support of the darling child, to whom he transferred all the doating and misguided fondness he had felt for her degraded mother. Mary Goodhue was beautiful enough to justify his proud and anxious love; but she was destitute of heart. She had an abundant shower of waving brown hair, a rich complexion, and a buoyant step; but before she was sixteen years old, it was too evident the dangerous gifts were likely to prove her destruction. Her grandmother and aunt earnestly intreated that she might be removed from the temptations of a city, and live with them in a safe seclusion; but it seemed as if Reuben Goodhue, who had shut out the softer feelings of humanity in his youth, had determined to pay a heavy penance for the fault in his latter years. He said perhaps her mother had been treated too sternly—that had she been allowed to mingle in the innocent gaieties of life, without reproach from him, or his family, she might have been satiated with them, and soon returned to woman's only home,—domestic love and duty. Therefore, he added, his daughter should be indulged in every wish, for he was sure to find his best security in her fearless and unlimited love. Alas! that the tenderness of such a father should have been wasted on one who could neither appreciate his virtues, nor reciprocate his affection. When Mary was 17 years old, she became acquainted with some young officers, who one night, half in jest, urged her to visit their ship, then lying in the harbor. Her father represented the impropriety of such an action, and for the first time in his life, resolutely forbade her doing as she pleased. The rash and obstinate girl watched till all was quiet at night, and then effected her purpose. She returned no more! Whether she had been merely thoughtless and deceived, or whether she had premidated this cruel step, was never discovered by her heart-broken father. He tried to find excuses for her; but he could not conceal from his own partial spirit, that she who had disobeyed a venerable and affectionate parent, and knowingly o'erstepped the bounds of female decorum, could scarcely add to the blackness of her crime.

A few weeks after this event, he appeared at his mother's dwelling, a haggard and wretched looking man. He gave his sister a small sum of money he had saved for the guilty being, who was fast bringing his "gray hairs in sorrow to the grave." "Mary has gone," said he. There was a long pause—his chest heaved fearfully, and his lips trembled. "You know all," he at length added—"I have come here to die."

There was a large cave, not far from the house, to which he desired a bed, a wooden bench, and a few of his books might be removed for his accommodation. No entreaties could persuade him to alter his purpose. Here he lived eight years, refusing to see any one save his mother and sister. His mother sunk into the arms of death long before this period expired; and ever after her funeral, Sarah persuaded him to attend divine service on Sundays. If, however, he chanced to hear the word "daughter," while at church, he would forget that he was not alone with his God, in the seclusion of his little cave,—and he would clasp his hands, rock his body to and fro, and sometimes sob aloud, in the agony of his soul. In this wretched way did one year slowly drag on after another. The hermit seldom spoke of his troubles; he grappled with his own despairing thoughts according to the strength that was given him. His sister often visited him; and was silent or communicative, as she found his mood required. When he first came to reside in the cave, she bound herself by a solemn oath to let him know the worst she heard of Mary; and for five years after, her name never passed the lips of either. A sea captain, well known to the family, at length brought tidings that she was living at Paris, in degradation a thousand times more dreadful to the ear of a parent, than death in its most horrid forms. Sarah, according to her solemn promise, told her brother how the last drop of bitterness was poured into his full cup of misery.

The news did not kill him; but it wrought an obvious change—and well it might,—for it snapped the last link by which hope had bound him to existence.

Reuben Goodhue became more and more moody, and absent in spirit,—till he seemed like a moving mummy, rather than a living and breathing man.

The only time he displayed any thing like his former energy, was when vessels were in danger of being wrecked on that dangeous coast. In stormy nights he was always abroad with his lanthorn and ladder; and many a sailor has lived to thank him for his prompt assistance, and his sister's hospitality. One place called the *Gulley* was considered peculiarly dangerous. This inlet, up which the sea, at high tide, drove most violently, seemed to have been formed by a sudden convulsion of nature, rending the rocks asunder. Grass and wild flowers hung over the verge of the precipice, and the shipwrecked mariner, who ascended the rock for safety, stept into eternity, before could he see his danger.

It was late at night about the time of the autumnal eqainox, when signals of distress were heard amid the shriekings of a tempestuous gale. Reuben Goodhue, according to custom, placed his beacon light upon the top of the precipice. A short cry was heard—a female scream—a plashing in the water—and—all was silent! Some sailors, who were rescued during that dreadful night, said that a female on board had reached the shore, and rushed to the rock, where a light had been placed. It was the sinful Mary! She had returned home, sick, faded, and friendless, to seek that consolation from her poor father, which he had expected from her; and forgetful of the dreadful pass between the rocks, she had fallen into the deep waters. Her corpse was found next morning. The heart that had been so long in breaking could endure no more; Reuben Goodhue and his child were buried together in the cave he so long occupied. His bed and table stand there yet—and Sarah lives at the old dwelling, in the way I have described.

The Elfin Huntsman.—A gentleman who, not long ago, dwelt in a remote part of Dumbartonshire, in addition to a pony and a couple of beautiful greyhounds, entertained a monkey that had been sent him by a military officer from Gibraltar. Pug had formed a particular friendship with the two dogs, and it was no unfrequent sight to behold him seated on the back of one of them cantering across the lawn in front of his master's dwelling, and apeing all the airs of a first rate sportsman. Mr. ——, having risen early one morning, mounted his shelty, and taking along with him the two harriers, had scarcely emerged from the shrubbery that surrounded the ancient mansion, when pug, contrary to his wish, unexpectedly appeared, and was permitted, after a gentle reprimand, to take his usual seat on the back of one of his favorites. After proceeding through several fields, and affording, by their conjoined drollery, abundance of mirth to their worthy master, a hare, suddenly started up, a few ridges from the nose of the unencumbered greyhound, and scudded along with all the swiftness it was master of; when it was instinctly pursued by both of the dogs, pug all the while retaining his seat with wonderful science, as, Mazeppo-like, he flew with his gallant steed around the side of a moory hill, with his tiny arms clasped firmly round his neck. The gentleman soon lost sight of them, but, putting spurs to his pony, followed, as nearly as he could guess, the direction they had taken, and coming up with an Highlander, who was busily employed building a stone dike, he inquired of him if he had seen any dogs pass by. "Toggs, bless your honour," responded Malcom, "hur saw yer ain Mungo only ten minutes syne, tracing a hare wi' a' hur speed, and after rode a wee auld carle, on a grey galloway, at sic a rate that muckle deil hur nain sell could no o'tak her."

From this description Mr. ——had no doubt that the trio which had occasioned so much wonder to the Highlander, were his own; and checking his pony, as he had lost hope of overtaking them, he trudged quietly round to the other side of the hill, where (*mirabile dictu*) he met the grey harrier returning with its rider, who, upon approaching his master, instantly dismounted, and laid the dead hare at his feet, having carried it beneath his arm from the spot where it was killed by Mungo, nearly half a mile distant. Mr. ——, on lifting up the offering, patted pug on the head, as a reward for his equihuman display of reason, and from that day forward he was looked upon by all the old wives and children in the neighborhood as something so far akin to an elfin or a fairy, that until the day of his death, which happened shortly after, the urchin who ventured across the moor of ——after sunset or before sunrise, was allowed to be possessed of no small degree of courage.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

The Dog.—Leonard Zolikoffer, a Swiss Nobleman, who went to Paris on the conclusion of the Swiss Union as Ambassador, had a large dog, whom on his departure he had ordered to be shut up for eight days, the dog was so, and yet at the end of eight days traced his way to Paris, (400 miles,) and on the day of audience made his way, all covered with mud, and leaped up mad for joy, upon his master. In the family castle at Thuringa, there is a painting of the story.—The dog is the only animal that dreams; he and the elephant the only animals that understand looks; the dog the only animal that has been brought to speak. Leibnitz bears witness in his History of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, to a hound in Saxony that could speak distinctly thirty words. A friend came to Moraut, the famous French surgeon, and entreated him as a mark of friendship, to attend his hound who had broken his leg. Moraut cured him, and in about four weeks after, as he was at breakfast, heard a whining and scratching at his door, and on opening it, beheld his old patient with another dog who had broken his leg, making signs to be healed. Dogs are put to an amazing variety of uses. In Otaheite they are fattened on bread and fruit for eating; in Kamschatka they are used for drawing sledges; in Upper India for beasts of burden, as mules and packhorses; by the Japan Islanders for fishing. Blumenbach rather thinks that all the varieties of dogs do not come from one original sort. *Lon. Pa.*

AUTHENTICTY OF THE BIBLE.

There are four grand argumens for the truth of the Bible; the 1st is the miracles on record—2d the prophecies—3d the goodness of the doctrine—4th the moral character of the penmen. The miracles flow from divine power; the prophecies from divine understanding; the excellence of the doctrine from divine goodness; and the moral character of the penmen from divine purity. Thus christianity is built upon these four immovable pillars; the power; the understanding; the goodness; and the purity of God. The bible must be the invention either of good men or angels, bad men or devils, or God. It could not be the invention of good men or angels, for they neither could nor would make a book, and tell lies all the time they were writing it, saying, "Thus saith the Lord," when it was their own invention. It could not be the invention of bad men or devils, for they would not make a book which commands all duty, forbids all sin, and condemns their souls to hell to all eternity.

I therefore draw this conclusion,—the Bible must be given by divine inspiration.

A classical shopkeeper who had spectacles for sale, inscribed on his sign this motto, "Ecce spectaculum dignum."